of farmers in raising and distribution of seedlings and in tree plantations.

(d) *Voluntary Agencies*: The Grassroot agencies, Mahila Mandals, Youth groups would also be motivated in nursery raising and tree plantations.

(e) *Tree Pattas*: Strips of land along roads, rail, canals, etc., and other degraded land should be given to the rural poor, with usufruct rights on the trees planted by them on such lands.

(3) *Nodal Agency*:

The State/U.T. Governments have been requested to identify a single nodal agency for ensuring an integrated approach for the implementation of the programme which is being executed by different agencies, official and otherwise.

(4) *Seed*:

The States/U.Ts. have been requested to extend the scope of operation of the existing State Seed Corporations to include the production and supply of fodder, grass and legume seeds to farmers on commercial basis.

(5) *Leasing of Lands*:

The State/U.T. Governments have been requested to prepare guidelines for leasing of forest and non-forest wastelands for afforestation to the rural poor.

(6) Forest based industries must be encouraged to afforest wastelands to produce the raw material needed by them. Industries must also be enthused to raise tree cover on wastelands with a view to provide employment to the rural poor as well as to enable them to grow trees on a remunerative basis. The State Governments have been requested to draw up guidelines for the lease of wastelands to industries in this behalf.

(7) *Urban Fuelwood and Green Belts*:

The States/UTs have been requested to ensure that town and cities have green belts of fuelwood and fodder plantations to cater to the urban fuelwood and fodder needs.

(8) *Degraded Forest Areas*:

States have been requested to identify degraded forest lands and to reforest them with fuelwood and fodder species.

(9) *Forest Development Corporations*:

The Forest Development Corporations should obtain wastelands on lease from the Governments for raising fuelwood and fodder plantations.

(10) *Government Departments*:

Government Departments, public sector undertakings and other bodies/institutions having substantial areas of unutilised lands must bring such land under tree cover.

(11) *Media and Communication*:

A massive publicity campaign through the traditional media of folk art and culture, radio, television and other audio-visual aids should be undertaken to create awareness among the masses.

(12) *Monitoring and Evaluation*:

The State/U.T. Governments should evolve appropriate monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to ensure qualitative implementation of the programme.

Co-ordinated action against officials

1216. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that detailed plans for coordinated crackdown on corrupt officials have been drawn up by Government;

(b) whether one of the measures in this regard is the blocking of loopholes in the law and the reactivating of laws;

(c) whether the anti-corruption agencies are also being geared up both in manpower and resources;

(d) whether the Santhanam Committee report which was accepted by Government in December, 1964 is being re-examined to see how it can help the Government's onslaught to secure speedier convictions; and

(e) if so, how many recommendations of the Santhanam Committee have been fully implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) A three-pronged strategy i.e. preventive, surveillance and detection and deterrent punitive action, has been adopted to fight corruption. An 'action plan' along with a calendar of vigilance action has been advised to all Ministries/Departments. Certain important measures being taken include identification of corruption prone areas, simplification of rules and procedures, strengthening of departmental vigilance machinery, expeditious finalisation of vigilance cases, regular review of the cases of the Government servants who attain the age of 50/55 years or who will be completing 30 years of service with a view to weed out the corrupt and inefficient elements, and a close watch on the officers of doubtful integrity.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1952 was amended in August, 1985 to enable the Security Force Courts of Border Security Force to try and punish the Border Security Force personnel who connive with smugglers and infiltrators. Recourse has also been taken to the provisions of Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance, 1944 for attaching the property of officers who are alleged to have acquired assets through illegal and corrupt means.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) The majority of the recommendations of the Santhanam Committee has been accepted and implemented by the Government. Therefore there is no occasion to re-examine the report of the Committee.

Compensation for Damage to Business Establishments during November, 1984 Riots

1217. SHRI F. M. KHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had paid any compensation to persons whose business establishments were destroyed/damaged during the riots in Delhi in November, 1984 if so, what criteria were adopted for grant of compensation to such persons and the amount of money paid;

(b) whether insurance of the property relied upon as essential requisites for grant of compensation;

(c) whether Government have also enhanced the amount of relief of Rupees 10,000 to Rupees 20,000 to next of the kin of the deceased during those riots; and

(d) in what manner this enhanced amount is likely to be paid and by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU): (a) The Delhi Administration in pursuance of the instructions of the Central Government to various States/UT Governments, has paid relief to the extent of Rs. 50 per cent of the estimated loss subject to a maximum of Rs. 50,000/- to persons in Delhi.

(b) Yes. Insurance of property was essential for the grant of relief in such cases.

(c) Yes.

(d) The enhanced amount is being disbursed through cheques. Delhi